MARCH 22, 1770. THE NUMBER 983.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

BERLIN, *Dec.* 16.

IT is just made publick that the Princess of Prussia is with child, a circumstance which gives great joy to their Majesties and the whole Court.

The King our sovereign, in answer to a letter he lately received from one of the chiefs of the confederates of Poland, says: "England and Holland are not Catholick, yet the Catholicks, Greeks, and a hundred other different sectaries, enjoy there the free exercise of their religion. You need not therefore think it strange that, advocate as I am for toleration, I should disapprove of the principles on which you establish intolerance. I ardently desire the return of concord and peace to your country. Above all, I wish you would open your eyes, and learn to distinguish your true friends, who exhort you to pacification and union, from those who seduce you, and who only foment the flames of rebellion to precipitate you, as well as themselves, into an abyss of misery."

WARSAW, *Dec.* 6. Last night a courier arrived here from the great Russian army, with advice of a considerable advantage it lately gained over the Ottomans. Lieutenant Colonel Fabricius, with a detachment of 7 or 800 men, had taken post at Galacz, near the Danube, between Pruth and Sereth. A body of 7000 Turks came to surround the Russians, but the latter entirely defeated the enemy, 800 of whom were killed, and 500 taken prisoners. Among the latter are the Hospodar of Walachia, with all his retinue, and a Bashaw of Three Tails. Two other Bashaws are among the slain. A great number of the runaways were drowned in the Danube. Four cannon, and all the colours belonging to the Turks fell into the hands of the conquerours.

PARIS, *Dec.* 10. They write from Rome that the Pope, who continues to employ himself about every means that may tend to the reformation of manners, has just issued an ordonnance which proscribes, for ever, within his dominions, the indecent outrage committed on young male subjects, in order to preserve their voices for the choir.

Several considerable bankrupcies have been declared here within these few days. They are imputed to the great enterprises which have been formed by certain persons in the English funds, and which have not answered their speculations.

CADIZ, *Nov.* 28. The weather has been very stormy on this coast during three weeks past, and has occasioned many shipwrecks. A small English brigantine from Malaga, laden with provisions, was dashed to pieces on the walls of this place; the ship was entirely lost, and only one man of the crew saved.

LONDON, *Dec.* 4.

THE following extract of a letter from Ludlow, in Shropshire, was sent us by a correspondent. "You will be surprised when I acquaint you of the sudden death of your old friend C. B. and one circumstance, which he related himself, was very remarkable. The evening before he died he went into his chamber, in the dark, to fetch something he had forgot, and on his entry saw a representation of his own person, so clearly standing before him as quite alarmed him. He then called for a light, but could see nothing then of the figure that appeared before. Upon going to an inn in the town, to meet a society of Gentlemen, he had not been long seated before he expired without a groan. What adds to the extraordinary circumstance of this story was that a large rat jumped upon his chair back, which was afterwards killed by the waiter."

One of our correspondents observes that had Junius's compositions been employed on the manly subject of discussing political subjects at large, and not confined to the low business of pointing out and ridiculing the errours of persons in Administration only, and their friends, of making forced applications in regard to occurrences which have no immediate connection with Administration, and of descending to transactions of such a private and personal nature as to make even common sense and common humanity revolt at such conduct, which has very justly excited deserved indignation, they would indeed have charmed beyond imagination; but as their censure has been extended only to some particular persons, it is evident that they are the productions of one or more who think it their interest to defame the characters in Administration, with the hopes of producing, by these means, a revolution in Administration, and of attaining personal advantages.

Dec. 9. According to letters from Austrian Lombardy, the government continue suppressing there, from time to time, some of the smaller convents, and making other regulations in regard to the church, which are said, and probably not without foundation, to be greatly to the advantage of the several parishes. Indeed so many changes of this sort have been lately made, in almost all the Roman Catholick countries abroad, that one would imagine the days of Henry VIII. are entering upon them, when these depraved ecclesiastical seminaries are to disgorge their ill gotten wealth, and justice and truth are to take place of imposture and blind bigotry.

During the poll for an Alderman of Broad street ward Mr. Horne came into the hall and went behind the chair in which Mr. Bull sat, and was talking with him. Some little time after Mr. Rossiter's friends, who were numerous, thronged round the table and gave a loud hiss. It did not appear for whom it was intended, but it was supposed to be for Mr. Horne. A very few minutes after Mr. Deputy Rossiter addressed himself to the Gentlemen in the hall, and told them he apprehended that the rights, liberties, and franchises of the city, were in danger, because there was a person in the hall who so far from being a voter was not even a freeman of the city. After this there was a loud hiss, and a cry of *out with him, out with him.* This drew on some altercation, in which Mr. Horne was at first prevented by the clamour from speaking in his own vindication; but silence at last ensuing, Mr. Horne justified his appearance there, not only by universal custom but likewise by the permission and with the approbation of the Lord Mayor, which being confirmed by his Lordship the dispute was thus settled, and harmony and civility took place.

Mr. Horne happening to stand behind Mr. Bull yesterday, in Drapers Hall, gave occasion to an arch wag to declare it was the first time he had ever seen a *Bull* with a *Horn* at his back.

A few days ago a poor pregnant woman, with the most expressive dejection of countenance, passing through Leadenhall market, fixed her eyes, with the most eager desire, on a bullock's heart that hung up at a butcher's shop. Upon asking the price of it she found she had not enough to purchase it by a halfpeny. She solicited to have it for what money she had about her, but the butcher's man refused her the favour, and behaved with an inhuman insolence. At that instant the master happened to come, and inquiring into the affair, made the woman a present of the heart, and discharged the man from his service.

Two bills of indictment were found yesterday against the man who was taken among the rioters who assembled round Mr. Chauvett's house. The one is on the statute which makes the breaking riotously into houses, and damaging them, capital; the other at common law, for a misdemeanor, which is punishable according to the discretion of the court.

Jan. 1. Last Monday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, as Robert Jones, Esq; was on his journey to his seat in the country, in a post coach and four, accompanied by William Thomas, Esq; and the Rev. Mr. Bruce, at the west end of Hounslow heath a man on horseback pushed from under a hedge and made a blow at Mr. Jones's footman, who was riding by the first postillion. The servant then fell back behind the carriage, and the fellow, in passing, struck at the second postillion, but the blow fell on the coach, and alarmed the Gentlemen within, who got their fire arms ready. The man then struck Mr. Jones's servant over the eye, but did not knock him off, who thereupon rode to the coach side, and told his master what had happened, who ordered him to go again behind the carriage, and give him notice if the fellow attempted to follow it, which he immediately did. The fellow coming up towards the coach, calling out with horrid imprecations to the postillions, Mr. Jones fired just as his horse's head was at the coach door, and the fellow said, *You have missed me by G—d*, and rode off full speed. One of the postillions then mounted the servant's horse, and went in pursuit of him, and Mr. Jones and his friends, apprehending he might have an accomplice, got out of the carriage and walked on; but before they had got two hundred yards from the carriage they found him on the ground, a little out of the road, wounded. They took him into the coach, and carried him to the King's Head at Longford, where he said he was known. He proves to be one John Tillier, a farmer, who lived but a very little way from the King's Head, and who was well known in the whole neighbourhood for repeated tricks of this kind in his cups. He had been shot at before, and prosecuted several times for ill behaviour on the road. It is remarkable that he had gone from the King's Head about an hour before on foot, had returned to his own stable, taken a horse, and rode out upon the heath, for what purpose is hitherto doubtful. The ball entered at the breast, and penetrated at the thorax. The man is still living, but his recovery is very uncertain. No arms were found on him but a large stick with a rough head, which had the appearance of a gun in the night.

A SOLILOQUY.

"I have deserved the affection of my S--------s, and will rely "upon them. Our happiness is interwoven, is incorporated. "God has joined them together; let no mortal therefore dare to "put them asunder. To exert P---------ve to its full extent would "be to procure a divorce. To exert it in all cases in which I have "no immediate concern would be to forfeit what I value more "than life, the confidence of future P---------s, and even the "confidence of future S--------s in general. It is both my interest "and my duty to prevent the three Est---s from encroaching upon "the province of each other. With what face then can I begin "the encroachment, or depart from the c---l line which termi-"nates the sphere of my P---------ve? The liberties taken with "the present H---- of ------ deserves no countenance, as they "have no foundation. General censure is no censure at all; it "is a tribute which often attends desert. All P------s have been "blamed more or less, and until there be a possibility of meeting "with one that shall please all parties it would be in vain to "struggle for it. The very impossibility is a strong proof of the "flourishing state of freedom; it is only in a state of slavery that "all subjects are of one opinion. I should be poor indeed if the "fortune which made me a K--- forbad me to have a friend. "Every one of my S------s is my friend, and I am and will be "his. Those who are convinced that the establishment of the "family of H------ was necessary to the support of their civil "and religious liberties were my friends, and must still be so. I "desire no other Th---e than the hearts of my P----e; and whilst "I secure that shall fear no R----------n; from a conviction that "the same principles which brought my A-------s to the C---n "will always be powerful enough to keep in my F----y."

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

The accounts that have appeared of a late extraordinary trial were erroneous. The plaintiff (as we are now assured by a correspondent) was the mistress of ——'s bagnio near Charing Cross, and laid her damages at 1800 l. for 28 days entertainment, of which the defendant had already paid 800 l. It appeared that he had constantly been attended by twelve Ladies, that he had paid 10 l. a day for jellies, but that he never dined there more than three days, and always upon calves heads (it was observed in court "that they certainly had no brains any more than the defendant") and that there were 200 bottles of burnt Champaigne, at half a guinea a bottle, drank or destroyed in that time. The defendant is a calico printer and linen draper in —— street, near 60 years of age, no Quaker, but the son of one, and it has appeared that he employed the greatest part of his time at the bagnio in combing the Ladies hair.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock at noon, there was a publick auction at the Cockpit, Whitehall, of the different Ministers, ins and outs, at which was a numerous concourse of people. The famous Mr. B-v-r was auctioneer.

Jemmy Twitcher, Gentlemen; look at Jemmy Twitcher; who bids most for him? P — M——r G——l, and a member of the Beef Stake club (but Wilkes's approaching delivery has spoiled his stomach for that dish) nobody bid any thing! Take notice of his figure. It is the notorious Jemmy Twitcher. A groat, a groat, a groat, a going for a groat. Shame! shame! for this fine *impeaching* genius! the original member of the Hell Fire club. A groat! no surgeon here! he is worth twice the sum to any Gentleman of the Faculty for dissection. A malefactor was never half so cheap. He is a perfect skeleton. His bones are already picked to your hands. Turn about, Jemmy; show yourself to the company. A going for a groat; once, twice, a going; cheaper than neck beef. Going; gone. Who takes this carcase? Mr. H—ter, to read a lecture of anatomy upon. Let the lecturer give a receipt for Jemmy Twitcher.

CRIER.

All alive, O! walk in; now selling by auction the choicest collection of animals. Fine opportunity for compleating menageries with living creatures. Walk in, Gentlemen; walk in.

AUCTIONEER.

Dick Rugby, Gents. Here's a fine laughing jolly fellow; best hand at a smile in town. He is the only ministerial evergreen; he flourishes in all seasons and reigns. Nobody say one word for Dick Rugby? Special fellow for a toastmaster; he is worth purchasing by any Gentleman who means to be a candidate after the dissolution of this Parliament; he chucks a bumper better than any man in the three kingdoms. Half a crown. O paultry! half a crown for Dick Rugby? A going for half a crown. Once. Why, he is a perfect huntsman, a Nimrod, an Acteon, and worth that sum to feed his own dogs. A going, twice. Gone. Let the purchaser breathe a vein, and he will find him all Burgundy and claret!

To the PUBLICK.

Mr. B——— begs leave to acquaint the ingenious that the sale will be continued once a week, untill the stock in hand is disposed of.

Intelligence Extraordinary from Edinburgh.

On Saturday the 28th of October, being the anniversary of the birth of that illustrious though suffering patriot, John Wilkes, Esq; several respectable citizens of this metropolis dined together, in solemnization of an event so important to the liberties of Britain. It is with pleasure we are informed that so far from the whole people of Scotland being the enemies of that Gentleman (as has been often asserted, probably on account of some invectives against that country, which fame attribed to his pen) the judicious of the northern capital are remarkable for their attachment to his cause, and their support of it upon all occasions.

A clergyman had lately the following uncommon and *impartial* prayers in one of the churches of this city. On the one side, "Do thou, O Lord, put a stop to that spirit of licentiousness, tumult, and disorder, that contempt of lawful authority, and that disrespect to superiour station, which has for some time so universally prevailed in our neighbouring country." On the other, "Grant, O Lord, that all they that are about our King's throne may be rewarded from their wickedness. Suffer not those to whom the administration of the affairs of the realms, in thy providence, has been committed, to advise to execute any measure, either with respect to Britain or her colonies, that may be inconsistent with their true interests or legal constitutions.

BRISTOL, *Dec.* 7. On Monday last a Negro fellow went to the house of Captain Dixon, at Stapleton, and told the made he was lately come from Virginia, and had a message from the Captain for her mistress; but being informed Mrs. Dixon was ill in bed, was desired to leave his message, which he refused to do, saying he must see Mrs. Dixon, on which he was permitted to go up stairs. After he had delivered his story he received a gratuity for his trouble, with a belly full of victuals, and went over to a publick house in the neighbourhood to drink, where he remained until the family, going to bed, were obliged to turn him out of the house; but about three o'clock in the morning he found means to break into Captain Dixon's house at one of the windows, and went immediately up to the room where Mrs. Dixon lay. A noise being heard by the maid, she opened the door to see what it was, when he instantly knocked her down with a great stick (but providentially the blow fell on her arm, or else it is thought it would have killed her on the spot) on which he proceeded to the mistress in bed, whom he attempted to strangle; but the maid recovering, ran to the window and made an outcry, which so alarmed him that he jumped out of one of the windows without executing his horrid design, which could be no less than murdering the inhabitants and plundering the house. Strict search was made after him, and by means of printed hand bills immediately dispersed he was apprehended the same night at Shirehampton, and lodged in the bridewell without Lawford's gate.

SALISBURY, *Dec.* 11. On the first instant a very large brown eagle was taken alive in a decoy trap, belonging to Thomas Earl Drax, Esq; near Wareham in Dorsetshire, that measured, when his wings were stretched out, from pinion to pinion, eight feet two inches wide, and when he stood upright four feet high; his talons are two inches and a half long, and in all other respects proportionably large. Upon the whole, it is supposed to be the largest bird ever seen in England, and is preserved alive, as a great curiosity, at Mr. Drax's seat at Charlborough.

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 22. The following instance of conjugal affection ought not to pass unnoticed. A poor man from the Highlands, with his family, came lately to Aberdeen, to work as a day labourer. Soon after he was taken ill of a fever, of which he died a few weeks since. His wife was so much afflicted during his illness that she would not be prevailed on to take either sleep or any sort of nourishment, but constantly attended him until death closed his eyes. She insisted upon being permitted to follow his remains to the churchyard, threw herself into the grave, and was with difficulty removed thence, crying out with great vehemence, in the Erse language, "let me be buried here, for life is not worth enjoying without him." She was carried home, where though she has been persuaded to take some sustenance yet a fixed melancholy promises soon to put an end to all her woes.

KINGSTON (in Jamaica) *Dec.* 23.

A GENTLEMAN from Cuba says it was reported there that General O'Reily having married in Old Spain the Dutchess of Jamaica (so called there) by whom he had a son, his Catholick Majesty has offered him both men and money, whenever he should think proper to make a descent on that island, to recover his wife's fortune, in favour of his son.

The Spanish guarda costas have taken, at Rio de la Hache, the following vessels: Two sloops, Rutherford and Calves, from Jamaica, and two schooners.

We have advice from the Musketo shore that a conspiracy has been formed by the Spaniards and Musketo Indians, and a day fixed to cut off the English settlers on that coast.

Yesterday came down, near the east end of the island, two large ships, supposed, from the number of men and guns, to be Spanish

men of war. A pilot-boat belonging to Port Royal seeing them lie to, supposing they wanted to come in, came up, and put a Negro pilot on board the largest ship; they immediately filled their sails and stood off, carrying away the pilot.

CHARLESTOWN, *Dec.* 13.

WE hear the persons who call themselves Supporters of the Bill of Rights have sent letters to most parts of America requesting contributions for carrying on the design of their association, and we are told their letters have been received here.

The Hon. the Commons House of Assembly hath voted 20,000l. equal to 1500l. sterling, to be remitted to London for the support of the just and constitutional rights of Great Britain and America. The House hath read a bill for encouraging the making flax, linen, and thread, in this province; and ordered a bill to be brought in for incorporating Charlestown.

On Saturday and Tuesday the transports with his Majesty's 5th regiment, under the command of Major Thomas Whitmore, sailed for Corke.

The Rev. George Whitefield set out on Sunday last for Georgia. He preached that morning to so crowded an audience that his friends were obliged to lift him in at one of the meeting house windows.

Jan. 2. Our advices from New Orleans are that General O'Reily, with all the troops under his command, except about 500 left as a garrison, were gone back to Cuba.

Feb. 1. Martial law was proclaimed last December in Jamaica, it is said under some apprehensions from the enterprising disposition of the Spanish General O'Reily, who was returned to the Havannah from New Orleans, and had left only 500 troops there.

NEWPORT, *Feb.* 19.

LAST Tuesday one Captain Pagg arrived here from Boston, by land, and said he had been cast away on the coast of France, from whence he went to London, and took passage in a vessel which left London the first of January and arrived in Boston yesterday sennight. He reported that war was certainly to be declared the Thursday after he left London; that the Royal Family had bought up ten of the finest merchant ships in the river Thames, to turn into privateers, and send into the South Sea, with a number of other travellers like stories. The next morning he pushed over our western ferries in the first boats, soon after which he was pursued by a sheriff from this town, overtaken at South Kingston, and the next day brought back and confined in our jail, on suspicion of his having embezzled a vessel and cargo, which he carried from New York some time past, bound to Liverpool.

A few days past a calf, belonging to Mr. William Martin of Jamestown, was calved at one o'clock, P. M. and at three o'clock, before it had sucked, it weighed 163 lb.

Extract of a letter from New York, Feb 9.

"Yesterday the sheriff, by warrant from Chief Justice Horsmanden, arrested Captain M'Dougal, as the author of a paper published here by Mr. Parker in December last, addressed "To the betrayed inhabitants of the city and colony of New York." On the 18th of that month the Assembly voted it to be a libel, and petitioned the Lieutenant Governour to publish a reward of 200l. to discover the author. One of Mr. Parker's men gave the information, who printed it; Mr. Parker, on examination before the Council, disclosed his employer; the Captain refused to give bail, and stands committed. This causes much bickering here, especially as the corporation lately refused liberty to set up the Liberty Pole on the city ground, which have obliged the patrons of liberty to buy a spot of land to place it on."

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 19.

To the Printer of the NEW YORK Gazette.

Please to give the following extract of a letter, just received, a place in your next Monday's paper, viz.

WHEN the news of Captain M'Dougall's imprisonment was brought to a large company of Gentlemen in a neighbouring colony, one of them instantly took fire, and starting from his chair uttered himself in the following short animated and patriotick speech.

"What! a Son of Liberty attacked upon liberty ground! Heavens! shall American zeal be in danger in America! Is there guilt then in a sacred jealousy for the liberties of our country! They are our enemies that say so. Our denial of the Parliament's power to tax us has been called treason by miscreants, and that they may punish it as such there are who want to try our patriots at Westminster and quarter them at Tyburn. A libel do they call it! Tomorrow it may be called treason, and who knows but that some men, even in this country, may have it in their hearts to send our patriots from a jail here to die as traitors in England!

"Sons of Liberty, awake to holy vigilance. Be suspicious of an attack upon your fellows in this land. Salvation, under God, must come from our virtue and courage. Trust not in the rich; they trust in their wealth, and will sneak in an hour of distress. If the middle class sleep, perdition is just before us.

"What have we been contending for ever since the noble Virginians set the glorious example? A libel! curse on the Star Chamber law. Let every worthless name give way to the publick weal and truth. The Gentleman's cause imprisoned at New York is the cause of the whole continent, and from this moment I devote my fortune and my life to secure him fair play." To which the whole company agreed.

The 16th regiment, now here, is ordered to be got ready to embark for Pensacola; and we hear they are to be replaced by the 14th regiment, now in Boston.

We hear that a new agreement for the preservation of our constitutional rights, and support of the non importation agreement, is subscribed by a great number of the inhabitants of this city.

It appears by the publick prints that our late grant of money for the troops was highly disapproved in the New England and Carolina governments, also the prosecution of Captain M'Dougall; upon which, in Boston, some severe remarks are published.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 18.

"Yesterday Governour Rogers was presented to his Majesty at St. James's; he was received graciously, and had the honour to kiss his hand, and an oppurtunity to acquaint him of his unjust confinement. He expects to be with you in March, as his business here will soon be finished, much to his satisfaction."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 1.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 6, 1769.

I CAN assure you, *from the very best authority*, that all the petitions which have been circulating this summer, and the operations of the supporters of the Bill of Rights, will end in smoke and vapour; that the Duke of Grafton, and the present Ministry, will stand their ground; that the Parliament will not be dissolved; and that the differences with the colonies will be settled in the best manner that can be devised, consistent with the dignity of government, and the supremacy of the legislature over all the British empire, for there only the whole difficulty lies."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in* Philadelphia, *Nov.* 29, 1769.

"A few days ago Mr. West and myself had a fine ramble up the Thames, as far as Twitnam, which is fifteen miles from Hyde Park corner. We walked from Hammersmith to Kew bridge, which we crossed over, and proceeded all the way along the Thames, until we came upon Richmond terrase, where we had a fine view of Sion House. Then we crossed, and came again upon the Middlesex side, and here language is too weak to describe the sight. Mr. West confessed himself elevated beyond whatever he had been before. Hills, palaces, the river itself, with light and shade finely intermingled, afforded the noblest prospect my eyes ever beheld. From hence we proceeded to Twitnam, where we dined at Mr. Hudson's house, the eminent painter of the last age, and Sir Joshua Reynolds's master. This Gentleman entertained us for several hours in shewing us his noble collection of paintings and drawings, and then introduced us into Pope's grotto, which was adjoining his own grounds. It would take an hour to describe it. I shall only observe to you that at the farther end of the garden is an obelisk to the memory of Pope's mother, round the furbase of which is this inscription, which I believe has not been mentioned by any of his biographers; *Ab Editha! matrum optima! mulierum amantissima! vale!* Sir William Stanhope has enlarged the dwelling-house, and built a new grotto, at the entrance of which is inscribed,

"The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,
"Ill spoke the genius of a bard divine;
"But fancy now displays a fairer scope,
"And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope."

In short, though I have spent many a happy hour upon the bank of Schuylkill (my heart still throbbing at the remembrance that I have done so) yet the pleasure which I that day felt upon the Thames was as much superiour to what I ever knew before as the polished harmony of the *Swan of Thames* is to the wild oratory of an Indian Sachem. Poor fellow! how I pity you, that you was not of our company! Forgive me for thus tantalizing you, and consider what I have wrote as the overflowings of a heart that loves you with a brother's fondness."

A very remarkable cause was lately determined in the Register's court. An infamous, but very artful woman, having prevailed on an old Gentleman to marry her, soon acquired such an undue influence over him that she persuaded him to make his will, and thereby to give her all his estate, not before conveyed to her by deeds of gift, except a small devise to each of his children. *In a short time after making his will* the old Gentleman died, and the children disputed the validity of the will, as having been obtained by undue influence. The examination of witnesses took up several days. Afterwards a day was appointed for hearing the counsel on both sides; and last Thursday the court pronounced their decree, whereby they set aside the will, to the inexpressible satisfaction of the inhabitants of this city, who, in a very remarkable manner, interested themselves on the behalf of the injured family.

James Tilghman, and John Dickinson, Esqrs. were counsel for the children.

NEWBERN, *Feb.* 9.

BY advices from Cape Fear there is a certain account of the arrival of Sir William Draper at Charlestown.

Mr. Mills, the Inspector General of the American customs, is also arrived at Cape Fear, on his way through the several provinces.

The writs of election arrived here a few days ago from Cape Fear, and the messenger is gone on to the northward with them. The election is to be on the 24th of March, and it is said the Assembly meets the 1st of May.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 22.

HIS Excellency the Governour has been pleased to signify to the President and Professors of William and Mary college his intention to give, annually, two gold medals for the honour and encouragement of literary merit in that seminary.

[MARRIAGES.] JOHN TABB, Esq; of Amelia, to Miss FRANCES PEYTON, eldest daughter to Sir JOHN PEYTON, of Gloucester.

Mr. JOHN HAY, merchant at Cobham, in Surry, to Miss JORDAN, of Nansemond.

[DEATHS.] Mr. ROBERT DALGLEISH, merchant in Gloucester; he was a Gentleman of a humane and charitable disposition, much esteemed by his neighbours, and beloved by all that knew him.

The terrible CARRYING PLACE: *Or rather The* MISCARRIAGE.

Parturiunt montes ——— ———

A CREATURE, forming in the pregnant head
Of Moderato, promis'd to be bred.
Another full arm'd Pallas, it was thought,
Into the wondering world would soon be brought.
Oblivion ey'd her as she strove to be,
And straight a flunk Remembrancer was she.
Time laugh'd to view the disputable claim
To life's beginnings, crown'd with such a name.
If it, to Hades such an easy prey,
Defend ought else a moment from decay,
The bubble, as it meditates ascent,
Dispers'd may grow a brazen monument.

Messr. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN it is considered how many authors are read, and how few understood, and that many excellent pieces have been lightly esteemed until they received the *applause* of the judicious critick, as in the case of the immortal MILTON and great Mr. ADDISON, I say when this is considered, no one can condemn me for writing the following pieces. The first number I sent to Mr. Rind the 26th of last month, but he not willing to have the beauties of his favourite piece displayed (which is a little extraordinary) refused to publish it, and therefore I now send it to you, with the second, thinking that where applause is due it is unjust, and argues a littleness of mind, to suppress it. From your justice I expect a publication of both numbers.

PHILO PATRIÆ DOCTORUMQUE VIRORUM.

The APPLAUDER. *No.* 2.

Sublimest genius! wonder of the land!
So deep's thy learning, who can understand?
Then who shall dare condemn thy lofty strains,
Which rush like torrents o'er the delug'd plains?
None sure but they who're destitute of brains.

THE Remembrancer has such a peculiarity in his choice and arrangement of metaphors, his figures are so numerous, and his style so wonderfully luxuriant, that it requires a good deal of attention, and some acquaintance with the most elaborate performances, even to understand, and a considerable degree of learning and taste to discover, and relish, his many beauties. *But as there is not room in this paper to do justice to this wonderful writer, I must endeavour to do it in a succeeding number.* Shall I know not how many productions of inferiour geniuses be published? Shall the Monitor, and the Farmer, be bound together? Shall the whole colony of Virginia scribble away in both Rind and Purdie? Shall all these have a place in both papers? Shall every writer, except (*how shall* I name it) except (oh! tell it not in *Newbernia*, publish it not in our *tobacco field Maryland*) except the sublime, *kindly, medicinal Remembrancer*? How happy would it be if *these gentle hints would sound an alarum*, and prevail on Messr Purdie and Dixon to reprint the never sufficiently to be wondered at Remembrancer! How destitute of true taste must he be who could desire Mr. Rind to *stop the marvellous Remembrancer!* But I beseech you, Mr. Rind, stop not, but let it flow through the channel of your papers clear of all rocks and shoals, gently wafted by the gales of the liberty of the press, and fanned by the breezes of your regard for literary merit, until it be safely entered in the port of posterity, where its invaluable cargo will be of infinite service in their *academies* and colleges, being a standard of elegance of diction and sublimity of sentiment, and a complete model of allegorical writings.

Who would not wish such pieces long to live?
Who would not grieve if it suppressed should be?

PHILO PATRIÆ DOCTORUMQUE VIRORUM.

To Mr. RIND,

SIR, FEBRUARY 26, 1770.

IF you shall think proper to give this first number a place in your Gazette I will send you one weekly, and it shall always be as short as this, to make room for the Remembrancer.

I am your humble servant,

A CUSTOMER.

The APPLAUDER. *No.* 1.

Humbly inscribed to the author of the REMEMBRANCER, *No.* 3.

Who'll not applaud when ne'er such lines reads?
Who can refrain from patriotick deeds?
The *probe* you now may throw away,
And *lay to cure* you need not *fear*;
The *still small voice of gentle hints*
Will rouse their hearts, though hard as flints.
You've brought about a sure *reduction*,
More joyful far than their destruction.

WHEN the delighted eye, with curious attention, glides over each line, not *gently rising, calmly swelling* into patriotick strains, but rushing like a *torrent* impetuous, and deluging whole sheets with the roaring foaming billows of boisterous *patriotism, et vastos volvens ad margina fluctus*, how must the generous freeborn heart dilate! "What bosom beats not in its country's cause?" And how do I rejoice! Oh! in what words, say, how shall I congratulate my country? For such a flood of *patriotism* must not only overflow and purify that *stagnant putrid pond*, but will undoubtedly beat down, overwhelm, and totally wash away, by its irresistible force, all obstacles, even *that terrible carrying place*, insomuch that *the gallant bark of liberty* may, and shall be carried, with amazing rapidity, and inconceivable velocity, on the accelerated swiftly streaming *torrent* of patriotism, from the *gulf of St. Laurence* to the *gulf of Mexico*. Then fear not, oh! do not fear. *Raise not the whirlwind nor thunder in the storm.*

Thy animating lines, Remembrancer, I see,
Must make Rhode Island and Virginia be
Patriots now assuredly.

PHILO PATRIÆ.

Mr. PRINTER,

The importance of the following subject will, it is hoped, prevail with you to give it a place in your next Gazette, as well as oblige a number of your readers.

THAT the riches of a kingdom or commonwealth are in proportion to its commerce is a truth founded on the experience of all ages, which shows that those states which cultivated and improved their commerce became respectable in proportion as that succeeded. In order, therefore, to improve this important truth, it may be worth while to inquire seriously into the situation and natural advantages of this colony, and improve them so as to further its commerce. The tobacco trade cannot so properly be called the trade of this colony as of Great Britain, in as much as the merchants concerned therein mostly reside there, where the profits centre, and carry on their business here by their factors. The trade, therefore, for GRAIN and HEMP, seems at present of the greatest importance, and to require the most attention; and in order to cultivate this trade, grain being too heavy an article for long land carriage, the first thing which appears necessary is to have towns erected near the heads of those rivers which penetrate farthest into the colony and are most contiguous to our fertile back counties, where, if a collective number of merchants were to reside, there would be a constant and certain market for our farmers to dispose of their produce. Now we find this necessary part hath been carefully attended to by the Legislature: Towns are judiciously laid out on the landings most convenient for those counties, yet we find the towns not inhabited by a sufficient number of merchants to carry on the trade to advantage, but great numbers of our farmers labour under the necessity of carrying their wheat and flower to Baltimore town, and even to Philadelphia, for want of a sufficient market on our own rivers. This discouragement to our farmers must certainly depreciate the value of our lands, while those of inferiour value will bring a far greater price when near a market where so tedious and expensive a land carriage for their produce is avoided. If we were to inquire into the cause of the poverty of our trade, the depressed price of our fertile lands, the scarcity of cash, and our towns neglected, we shall certainly find them all involved in some irksome restraints on our trade; and here the heavy duty on spirituous liquors, *laid on the importer*, deserves to be considered. If only one penny per gallon duty was thus laid upon that article of luxury, it would certainly follow that no merchant would pay even that small sum if he could sit down in a place, any thing near as convenient, where he need pay no duty at all. We may very fairly, and on certain ground, attribute (at least in a considerable degree) the very quick increase of Baltimore town to this duty, and the very being of George town, on Potowmack river, Maryland. Part of the revenue arising on this duty is certainly applied to a most laudable purpose, namely the encouragement of learning; but ought even that to be purchased at the expence of our trade? Let commerce but once flourish, certainly learning and the polite arts are the natural fruit. When the duty was first imposed the exports from this colony were small, except only tobacco; and it had not the fatal consequences on trade which it now has, and which are increasing, more especially at this time, when the British colonies bid fair not only to be the granary of the West Indies but also to carry on a very considerable grain trade to Europe *. The use of spirituous liquors hath ever been practised in all civilized countries, and the said duty does not appear intended in the least even to restrain it: The frequent use of rum amongst us hath made it appear as if necessary, particularly to the farmer in gathering his harvest; and being become so material an article in our commerce, whatever affects that manifestly affects the whole. Our laws have provided a drawback of the duty on liquors exported to Maryland, a certificate being produced from the naval office there; but the Legislature of Maryland have made provision that all rum imported from Virginia into that province shall pay a duty of threepence a gallon, though in their own free bottoms, while the rum from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or South Carolina, imported there, in such bottoms, pay no duty at all. That the present scarcity of cash, and the want of a proper circulating medium of trade, are heavy restraints thereon, is too manifest to require illustration. It were greatly to be wished the validity of the foregoing hints may be seriously inquired into, and, if they are found to have weight, that a timely remedy may be applied; for if our trade is suffered long to go through the hands of our neighbours it will become incorporated therewith, and most difficult to retrieve, in as much as the experience of ages confirms this maxim, "that trade once driven from a country, by restrictions of any kind, is scarce ever recovered."

* *One house in Philadelphia exported, in the course of the year 1769, upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of wheat, and fifty thousand barrels of flower, chiefly to Europe.*

Messr. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

AS the present House of Burgesses is nearly composed of the same worthy Gentlemen who so nobly rallied in support of those resolves which produced their late dissolution, by forming and entering themselves into a general plan of association against the importation of British manufactures during the continuance of those detestable acts of P——— for raising revenue in America, with your permission I will endeavour to meet them with an halloo against their approaching session, to put them in mind how much they will disappoint, not only their American but their British friends, if they do not, according to their most publick declarations, endeavour to enforce that association, by that firmness which has so constantly distinguished this colony through the whole unnatural dispute, started by our mother

country, in defiance to the sacredness of justice and every constitutional right. When I first read the Remembrances, from discovering a truly honest disposition in the writer, I was in hopes that after he had served up his *tragick* scraps in *hash* or *haggess* (no uncommon *disgorging* from *crowded poetical indigestions*) he would, in some plain entertainment, have obliged every friend in the present struggles for liberty with a striking memento suitable to the implied meaning of the title of his paper; but really, from a view of his No. III. (the dear creature must pardon me, for I mean him no reflection) I am afraid that, like an *Eolian* harp fixed privately under a sash, he will only fill us all with much surprize from whence such *discording softness* can flow. I am not in the least anxious about the success of what I am going to offer, for let that be what it will with the first associators such of your readers who are not members of the Assembly must doubtless see I only want to be satisfied how far every one ought to think himself bound or disengaged from that association which he entered into agreeable to that laudable example set; and it can be but a folly to suspect that I have any thing in view differing from the established prudence of the colony during this whole contest. No, the mildness and firmness of those who have been principally active has, upon all occasions, received my grateful encomiums. Can it be then thought wrong to hint to those associators how triflingly the business of association has been attended to, in many instances? And as by a clause in both Gazettes, when the association was first planned, another meeting was promised, and certainly intended, to perfect the scheme, or perhaps to accommodate some little parts of it to the possible capacity of every willing associator, I believe it is not out of the bounds of good reasoning to call upon those worthy Gentlemen for such a meeting. We have certainly enlisted ourselves (as it were) under their banner, and it would be extremely disgraceful to drop the cause before the end is obtained. It is not my desire to represent the diligent as well as strict regard that the other colonies have paid to their associations as a pattern that ought to be imitated in Virginia, because, perhaps (though no such thing seems to be intended in any of their endeavours) some few circumstances of imprudence may be be imputed to them; but when we not only hear of, but see, such prodigious importations of British manufactures crowding in since the limited commencement of the association; merchants amongst us, as it diverted to set the devil scampering round the stump (as it is called) daily tempting the weakness of many to infractions of their engagements, by joining goods of a higher to things of a less value, and averaging the whole to the price stipulated in the association; others giving (as is pretended) things within, and charging for them upon articles without, the associated restraint; to be sure the Gentlemen may, without the least degree of violence, convince these infringers (and that to a very useful effect) of the folly and chicanery of such a conduct. In the army we learn that the sacredness of honour has its mode of preservation, even in points where the articles of war have not so perfectly obliged, by the joint agreement of those who despise every wicked intrusion upon it; a method although without the least force or compulsory obligation, yet operative on the mind, by a strong sense of shame, which in effect amounts to a kind of an associated *dissociation* from those who disregard their engagements. Without describing particulars, I almost fancy that I hear the replication to this: "Who will mind it if you will not associate with them?" I confess where every species of enormity passes, almost with its frontless badge unnoticed in society, it possibly may be the case; but, oh heavens! could the virtue of mankind but once reflect how useful a publick contempt shewn to such transgressors would be to the happiness of the community, I am pretty confident that, in most instances, we should find a much greater effect on the conduct of the world by such a measure than we now discover prevailing from any other apprehension. For however conducive to human happiness peace, health, and competence, may be, the love of society makes such a principal part of our nature that without the benign assistance of social friendship the other three are but as necessary ingredients in the composition of that happiness; and I am persuaded, in these particular instances of atrocious abuse to the community, that if some such resolution as this was heartily entered into the slender advantages made by this or that breach of publick plighted faith will only be deemed an equivalent (with the sordid breast) for the loss of that friendly intercourse, especially when they consider how disgracefully they have forfeited the esteem of the society they live in, struggling for the good of the whole.

I am sensible that a proper reason may be assigned for the deferring of this meeting so long as it has been, from the sanguine expectations raised by our private letters from home, as well as by the publick declarations which we have heard pronounced with great solemnity, "that every grievance will be redressed;" but as the meeting of the P———, which should redress us, has been so unexpectedly, not to say surprisingly, put off, what are we to think of those dispositions that could neglect so great a work as the *restoring* the harmony, *conciliating* the difference, and *appeasing* the minds of so many millions, justly disturbed by the *impending* apprehensions of slavery? And whilst our present letters only give us "but glimmerings of that hope," should this meeting of the associators be any longer deferred, when every sensible writer from our mother country, who speaks from the spot as it were, does it generally in the following language? "You have attacked us in the most vulnerable part, and if you thrust home we must submit; for if the resolution of doing with out the manufactures of this kingdom becomes general, and can be maintained with firmness amongst you, our greatest stomachs must come down." I shall be answered, no doubt, that the multifarious concerns of the nation at home may have contributed to protract the session; but when we take a view of those other concerns, and discover most of them nearly in the same strain of violation against the liberties of the people there, is it the prudence of VIRGINIA to leave so weighty a matter as her liberties in suspense, whilst America (under the wisdom of her lead) has confessedly such an opportunity of enforcing those measures that must be equally as salutary to her mother country as to herself! Some late epistolariana indeed, in order to weaken our confidence in that our internal strength there, talk of appropriating the sinking fund to stop the clamours of the British manufactories; but such stuff can hardly gain a countenance, where the conduct of those who direct has so apparently tended to the particular gratification of their own corruptions. With pleasure I own I have read that his M—— has been frequently heard to express that his American s———s must be made easy; and for that tenderness to dispositions I am persuaded that every American, with myself, have offered up our daily prayers that every blessing that can attend a human creature may be showered down upon him, and that his immediate servants, as a principal and most desirable part of those blessings, may instantly *begin* to distinguish themselves by a *patriotick* virtue. But oh! when the storm is still hanging over us, what are the most pious wishes to the use of those seas which, if well plied, would glide us into the harbour of peace, love, and freedom! I should have beautified this harbour by colouring its independency also, as a base or foottool by which liberty can alone be supported; but I am unwilling to be misconstrued into an unnatural disposition of declining all farther connexion with our mother country, an evil I almost bleed to think of whenever I see the least tendency to it. But as I have now guarded the word, I hope it will only be thought alluding to the present situation, which I am pretty sensible that even the little frugality and industry practised in this colony has already restored the people to, and this from the most cogent of all other human effects, the examples of the polite and more considerate part of the country. No sooner did they make their appearances, apparelled in Virginia growth, but, like an extinguisher to the extravagance and folly of the middle rank, the example convinced them of the possibility of providing an agreeable dress, by the labour of their own families, which has improved most of them into a decent and comfortable protection from the inclemency of the winter, by woollen manufactures wrought within doors. With what pleasure must the patriotick eye have sparkled lately to have seen nearly a whole court yard warmly clad in the produce of their wives and daughters, only perhaps attended with the charge of the fulling mill that dressed it, especially if we join with it the prospect of that noble effect that such an endeavour must have upon the preservation of our future liberties; tenants, not (as usual) craving the compassion of their landlords, that they might, in some sort, accommodate the hasty demands of the stores they were indebted to for the supply of their families, but with joyous countenances rewarding every such compassionate indulgence by a full discharge of rents and arrearages. Will it then be any thing short of madness to suffer these tables, so happily changing in our favour, again to be turned upon us? And if one meeting in association can have produced, by the example that attended it, such a benefit to the community, will not another, nay every other, upon the same plan of prudence, tend to a confirmation of this happy state?

Besides the seeming necessity that there is for another meeting, to endeavour at some check upon the disregard, or rather insulting contempt shewn to the association, I must believe the other hint given, of accommodating some parts of it to the possible capacity of those who willingly signed it, will make it a most reasonable request; for from the few articles excepted it seems evident that the plan was not calculated from an intention to lay people under restraint from buying real necessaries, which could not without the greatest inconveniency be got elsewhere, and even if they could be got the association could not certainly imply an intention that any man should ruin himself by a purchase of them. Therefore, as we have really experienced this inevitable situation of those who are studious to preserve their honour, there ought to be a meeting, and a very considerate one too, to explain and accommodate in some points. I will only instance two articles, which I am persuaded the most frugal and most honest planter cannot subsist without; and yet a while he can but accidentally provide himself with either of them, except he gets them from England: *Shoes*, and *tools* for his slaves to crop with. I shall be told, and I confess I was at first persuaded it would turn out so, when I read and signed the association, *that these articles might be produced in America*; but now I am convinced that either from the advantages that those who make them intend to take of the necessity that we have thus thrown ourselves into, or from a real impossibility, it has been with the greatest difficulty that shoes, even at a very exorbitant price, have been provided by some planters; and as to tools, there is almost a certain apprehension that they cannot be got at any price to work the crops with, but by the importation of them from G. B. Without feeling the necessity myself, I am satisfied that applications, and early ones too, have not been complied with from our Northern colonies; and as to our own free workmen, let him who has experienced otherwise contradict this fact, they will not work but at the most extravagant rates, and then only but when they please. If then this should be found to be the case, will not a meeting be necessary, either to relax from the restraint upon these articles or to fall upon some more judicious way of supplying the business of cropping, than what at present evidently appears to be the case, under the associating against the purchasing of such articles? I am far from aiming at any compulsion with respect to the advantages that have been attempted under this wilful necessity for the good of our country, but methinks those persons who pursue such modes of gain should meet with some proper stigma, which no doubt the wisdom of the associators may fall upon, at least to instruct them that whilst they are accumulating wealth by such sordid ways they are only recording their names to posterity as the secret enemies to their freedom and welfare. There was, it seems, an appearance of patriotism in some (as it is said) who at first talked of being willing to supply these things from American manufactories; but let the prices every where demanded testify the truth of such pretences. I always smile at those offences which arise from a hint of real facts, because inconsiderate warmth on such occasions must demonstrate the guilt; therefore I say that even Negro shoes were raised to 6 s. 6 d. the pair, and that for ready money. Such advantages taken certainly ought to be recorded upon the highest pillars of patriotism unless it could be a scheme in associating to give an opportunity of sucking our own blood out to the leeches amongst ourselves. As the association was certainly intended to effect a general good, it ought not to be converted into a partial plunder of those who have, and do resolve, to preserve their honour in observing it.

C— R—.

Advertisements.

JAS. PATTERSON,

WATCHMAKER,

In WILLIAMSBURG,

WILL repair all sorts of WATCHES and CLOCKS at a much lower rate than ever was done in *Virginia*, as the best materials that *London* can afford, and will take great pains to please.

N. B. He will be much obliged to those indebted to him to discharge their accounts the ensuing *April* court, as some of the debts are of ten years standing.

MARCH 10, 1770.

PURSUANT to the order of the Hon. the General Court, the commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of *Robert Vigers*, Gentleman, deceased, propose to meet at *Leeds* on the 19th current. All persons concerned are desired to attend, by themselves or substitutes.

By order of the commissioners.

tf WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN.

PARTNER

stands this season at Col. *Thomas M. Randolph's*, at *Tuckahoe*, in *Goochland*, where he will cover mares at 20 s. the leap, 3 l. the season, or 5 l. ensurance. The money for single leaps to be paid at the stable door.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares *gratis*, and all possible care taken of them, but will not be answerable for any that get away. The money to be paid when the mares are taken away.

Thirteen Pounds Reward.

RUN away, on *Saturday* the 10th instant, from the subscribers, living in *Baltimore* town, *Maryland*, the following servants, *viz.* JOHN CHAMBERS, an *English* convict servant man, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, gray eyes, and bandy legs; had on and took with him sundry suits of clothes, nine ruffled shirts, a brown bath wig, a pair of single channel boots, a blue cloth great coat, and 130 l. cash, which he robbed his masters house of on the night of his elopement.

MARGARET GRANT, a mulatto, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high; had on and took with her sundry womens apparel, but has since disguised herself in a suit of mens blue cloth clothes, attending as waiting boy on the above *John Chambers*. She is an artful hussy, can read and write, has been in *Barbados*, *Antigua*, the *Grenades*, *Philadelphia*, and says she was born in *Carolina*. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and secures them and the money, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

HENRY JAMES.

MARCH 14, 1770. MORDECAI GIST.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off, at their peril.

I HEREBY give notice to all those who are indebted to the store lately kept at Major *John Boswell's*, in *Hanover* county, to settle their respective accounts with Mr. *William Donald*, who will give constant attendance for this purpose at the above mentioned place until the 1st of *September* next. As great indulgence has been granted to many of the customers, it may reasonably be expected they in return will immediately give bonds for the balances now remaining due, that being properly ascertained they may be collected with less expense and trouble than if the accounts stood open. Those who refuse to comply with this reasonable request may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands, without farther delay, or respect of persons.

Tf JOHN JOHNSON.

HAMPTON, *March* 14, 1770.

WHEREAS my wife *Mary* refuses to live with me, and cohabit as a wife, this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts she may contract.

4§ WILLIAM FACE, sen.

THE creditors of the late SEDGLEY, HILHOUSE, and RANDOLPH, merchants in *Bristol*, are desired by the assignees to pay off their respective balances the ensuing General Court, to prevent suits being commenced by their attorney,

RICHARD RANDOLPH.

William Waddell,

STAYMAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the publick that he has opened shop in *Fredericksburg*, where he purposes carrying on his business in all its various branches; and as he has had a regular education, and long experience in that vocation, he hopes for encouragement, intending to make it his constant study to merit the approbation of such Ladies as please to favour him with their custom, who may depend on having their commands strictly complied with, and the greatest care and despatch observed. Whoever have any commands for him are desired to inquire of Mr. *Jacob Whitton*, at the sign of the Waggon, or Mr. *James Fulton*, tailor, next door to Mr. *Johnston's* ordinary.

2§

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Monday *the 9th of* April, *at* Louisa *court, pursuant to the last will and testament of Major* John Power, *deceased,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the said county, containing 950 acres, within six miles of the courthouse, and whereon *Trinity* church stands. The land will be sold in lots, if required, as may best suit the purchasers.

Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and approved security to

2§ The EXECUTORS.

On Monday *the 16th of* April, *at* Dinwiddie *courthouse, being court day, will be sold to the highest bidders, for ready money,*

FOUR hundred acres of LAND, belonging to FRANCIS EPPES, of the said county, in pursuance of a decree of *Dinwiddie* court, to satisfy a debt due to *Peter Randolph Bland.*

To be SOLD,

THREE Tracts of LAND, lying in *Buckingham* county, one of 390 acres, on *Slate* river, the soil good for tobacco, has valuable improvements, cleared ground sufficient for working five or six hands, a good peach, apple, and cherry orchard, with many other advantages; one of 750 acres, lying on *Walton's* creek, on which good tobacco may be made, and is well watered and timbered; another containing 200 acres, on *Willis's* river, which is exceeding good for corn and tobacco. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in *Buckingham*.

GEORGE MURDOCH.

Forty Shillings Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *York* county, about the 11th or 12th of *November* last, a very black Negro man named BEN, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 35 years old, spare made, by trade a carpenter, and understands something of the coopers business, his upper teeth rotten; he has many clothes, so it is impossible to describe them. He took with him sundry carpenters and coopers tools. I expect he will endeavour to pass for a freeman, as he can read tolerably well, and am doubtful of his obtaining a pass from some evil disposed person, and leave the colony. This is to desire all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring him; and I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me, at Mr. *James Shields's*, near *Williamsburg*.

JOSHUA JONES.

CHESTERFIELD, *March* 10, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, last *Monday* night, a mulatto fellow named JOHN RANKS, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a remarkable black mole on one side of his nose, and is very well clothed. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and conveys him to me, if taken in *Virginia* shall have 40 s. reward, and if in *Carolina* 5 l. besides what the law allows.

1§ HUMPHREY TRAYLOR.

WE having agreed to take all our printing paper from a company of Gentlemen in *Philadelphia*, who have lately set up a large PAPER MANUFACTORY, and intend, if they can be sufficiently supplied with LINEN RAGS, to make all sorts of fine writing paper, this is to request all families to save that valuable article, and for every pound of such brought to the Post Office in *Williamsburg* three halfpence ready money will be given by

PURDIE & DIXON.

POETS CORNER.

The FOUR SEASONS *of* LIFE.

SEE boyhood repreſent the verdant ſpring,
Budding with tender bloſſoms and frail hopes.
Next comes of youth the hot diſtemper'd ſummer,
Pregnant with every danger to its bloom,
The calenture of blood, and ſtorms of paſſions.
Then manhood's mellow'd, autumn takes its turn,
When flowers, now ripen'd into fruits, bring forth
Sententious gravity, and ſteady action.
And now the hoary winter of old age,
With nipping blaſts, ſtrips and deforms the year,
Locks up with ice the current of the blood,
Snows on the mountain top, and chills the vallies;
Health, beauty, vigour, periſh all with cold,
Whilſt life lies ſhuddering at th' approach of death.

NEWMARKET, *March* 8, 1770.

FEARNOUGHT,

NOW in perfect health, will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon at eight pounds a mare. The money to be paid when the mares are covered, or before they are taken away.

JOHN BAYLOR.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the publick in general, and her friends in particular, that ſhe has removed from *Lefter*'s ferry, and rented Dr. *Carter*'s large brick houſe, on the main ſtreet in *Williamſburg*, where ſhe propoſes to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with private lodgings. She has 12 or 14 very good lodging rooms, with fireplaces to moſt of them, which will hold two or three beds each. She is willing to rent out ſome of them yearly, to ſuch as may incline to find their own beds and furniture. The rooms above are convenient for Gentlemen, thoſe below for Ladies; the houſe conſiſting of two parts, and divided lengthwiſe by a brick partition. She has alſo another houſe on the lot, ſeparate from the firſt, with two rooms and fireplaces below, very ſuitable for a family. Her terms will be entirely regulated by her friends. She is *now* tolerably prepared for the reception of lodgers and horſes, but hopes to be more completely ſo by the enſuing *April* court.

MARY DAVIS.

N. B. Any Ladies that may chooſe to ſpend a few weeks in private times, whether for pleaſure or education, may do it here both reaſonably and with convenience.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, on* Thurſday *the 5th of* April *next, at* Hanover *court-houſe,*

Twenty likely

SLAVES,

conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls, for ready money, or good merchants notes payable at the *April* General Court.

JOHN COOPER.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be given with the Negroes.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND on *Nottoway* river, in *Suſſex* county, containing about 760 acres, whereon is a large dwelling houſe with brick chimnies, and a cellar underpinned with brick, alſo all convenient outhouſes, and a very good orchard. The ſoil is good for grain, and ſome part of it very good for tobacco. On the land there are two very fine fiſhing places, and one or two more might eaſily be made, being juſt below Col. *Allen*'s mill, which is built acroſs the river. The terms, which will be very eaſy to a purchaſer, may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Suſſex*.

WILLIAM PARKE.

To be SOLD, *altogether or in parcels, as the purchaſers can agree, at* Boſwell's *ordinary, on* Friday *the 6th of* April,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very fine land, being part of the tract whereon I live, which is ſo well known for producing fine tobacco, and I can ſay no land is better calculated for wheat. It has been for ſale ſome time paſt, but either from the ſcarcity of money or the backwardneſs of purchaſers has not yet been ſold. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the land before the day of ſale. Twelve months credit will be allowed, and bond with ſecurity demanded.

NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation in *Cheſterfield* county, in *July* laſt, a Negro man named STERLING, about 6 feet high, who has a large body, though ſmall legs and thighs, ſtoops very much when he walks, not of a very black complexion, has a blemiſh in one eye (or rather ſquints) and the other a large full eye; he carried with him two cotton waiſtcoats, two oſnabrug ſhirts, two pair of breeches (one of Negro cotton, the other of oſnabrugs) two ſtriped *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoats, and a *Dutch* blanket. He is an *African* born, talks very bad, and hard to be underſtood by thoſe not well acquainted with him, though very ſenſible. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have the above reward.

CREED HASKINS.

CUMBERLAND, *March* 1, 1770.

THE next meeting of the truſtees, and others, ſubſcribers to the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Clergymen, is to be held at the College on *Saturday* the 5th of *May*. Truſtees, by laſt year's appointment, the Rev. Meſſ. *William Peaſley*, *Archibald M'Roberts*, *Arthur Hamilton*, *Archibald Campbell*, *Jonathan Boucher*, and *Thomas Wilkinſon*; Preachers, the Rev. Mr. *Dunlap* in the morning, the Rev. Mr. *Klug* in the afternoon; and Treaſurer, the Rev. *John Camm*.

By order of the Treaſurer.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk of the meeting.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Peterſburg*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high; with a large ſtar in his forehead, paces very well, has an iſſue on the edge of his right ear, which emits a ſubſtance reſembling the white of an egg, and branded on the near buttock R. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have the above reward, and if ſtolen 30*s.* on conviction of the thief.

MARY HILL.

Forty Shillings Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover* county, about the firſt of *Sept.* a Negro man named WILL, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a very remarkable fellow, having but one eye. He was outlawed ſome time before *Chriſtmas* laſt. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have the above reward, beſides what the law allows.

HENRY GILBERT.

N. B. He formerly belonged to *Arthur Dickenſon*, in *York* county.

Ten Shillings Reward.

STRAYED from Mr. *Fred. Bryan*'s paſture, ſome time in *October* laſt, a black mare, about 12 years old, trots and gallops, branded on the near ſhoulder 6 6T and on the near buttock 6. Whoever brings her to the ſaid *Bryan*, or gives him ſuch intelligence that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by *Mr. Bryan*.

JOHN MAY.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a dark brindle ſteer, about 5 years old, marked with a crop and half moon on the under ſide of the right ear, and a crop and ſlit in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 56*s.*

JOHN FOLKS, ſen.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 7, 1770.

ONE *James Ranſone*, of *Glouceſter*, the 23d of *November* 1670 demiſed 50 acres of land, which is now in my poſſeſſion, to *Abraham Savey* and *Sarah* his wife, for 99 years; and covenanted that he, or his heirs, *&c.* at the expiration of that time, would make another leaſe, for the like term, to the leſſees, or their heirs, *&c.* they paying 100 pounds of tobacco. I long ago purchaſed the right of the leſſees, and ever ſince the expiration of the former term have been, and now am, ready to take another leaſe, and pay the tobacco, but I cannot diſcover who is the perſon entitled to the reverſion. If he inclines to ſell his reverſion, I am willing to buy it for what it is worth.

G. WYTHE.

FAUQUIER, *Feb.* 20, 1770.

HIS Excellency NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, Governour General of this his Majeſty's colony of *Virginia*, having been pleaſed to appoint me Adjutant of the frontier diſtrict, the remoteneſs of the counties obliges me to take this method to notify to the ſeveral County Lieutenants my intention of attending their general muſters the enſuing ſpring; they will therefore pleaſe to appoint them reſpectively at the different courthouſes on the days following, *viz.* Frederick on the firſt Monday in April, Hampſhire on the firſt Thurſday, Auguſta on the ſecond Monday, Albemarle on the ſecond Thurſday, Amherſt on the ſecond Saturday, Buckingham on the third Monday, Bedford on the third Thurſday, Pittſylvania on the fourth Monday, Halifax on the fourth Thurſday, Mecklenburg on the fifth Monday, Lunenburg on the firſt Thurſday in May, and Charlotte on the firſt Monday; in which they will greatly oblige their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

THOMAS BULLITT.

SUFFOLK, *March* 10, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber intends for *Britain* this ſpring. All perſons indebted to him, or that have their accounts incloſed, are requeſted to ſettle with *Mr. Joſiah Granbery*, who is properly empowered for that purpoſe, and by whom the buſineſs will be carried on, as uſual, under the preſent firm of *Gibſon & Granbery*.

JAMES GIBSON.

Under a decree of Dinwiddie *county court will be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, at* Southampton *courthouſe, on* Saturday *the 24th of this inſtant* (March)

FOURTEEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES.

Alſo two TRACTS of LAND, in the ſaid county of *Southampton*, one known by the name of the *Wolf Pit*, containing 25 acres, and the other lying on *Nottoway* ſwamp, and ſaid to contain 815 acres, being the lands, and part of the ſlaves, belonging to the eſtate of the late *Thomas Gray*, deceaſed. The widow's dower in the ſaid lands hath lately been laid off. Two years, or longer credit, as may be then agreed on, will be allowed on the ſales of the lands, and ſix months on the ſales of the Negroes, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to pay with punctuality, or in caſe of failure intereſt on their reſpective purchaſes from the time of ſale until paid to

GRAY BRIGGS.

On the *Monday* following, at *Brunſwick* courthouſe, being court day, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, on twelve months credit, a tract of land, whereon *Richard Raines*, late of that county, formerly lived, to ſatisfy a debt due to me by mortgage from the ſaid *Raines*. This is done under a decree of the county court of *Brunſwick*.

GRAY BRIGGS.

DUMFRIES, *Feb.* 20, 1770.

WANTED on CHARTER, for *Dublin*, a veſſel of about ſixteen hundred barrels of flower burthen.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

To be SOLD,

THE pleaſant and beautiful ſeat of BELVIDERE, with 100 acres of land adjoining, not inferiour to any in the colony, and well known by many Gentlemen, whereon is a large genteel commodious dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a fine paſſage, and convenient cellars, with all convenient outhouſes, and a good garden paled in. Alſo 100 acres of good land on or near the main road, No. 838, drawn in the Hon. *William Byrd*'s lottery. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN HYLTON.
DANIEL L. HYLTON.

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN,

who is capable of acting as a deputy clerk, was regularly bred to that buſineſs, and will come well recommended. Any Gentleman in want of ſuch a one may apply to Mr. *William Clayton* in *New Kent*, or the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD,

THE brig *Little Benjamin*, about 110 tuns burthen, double decked, has made but two voyages, is extremely well built, and completely fitted. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *December* next, on giving bond with good ſecurity to

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, at the ſubſcribers ſtore in* Peterſburg, *on* Saturday *the 24th of this inſtant* (March) *for the benefit of the owners or enſurers,*

SUNDRY bales of damaged WOOLLENS, conſiſting of coarſe broadcloths, duffils, bearſkins, friezes, *&c.* imported in the *Prince George*, Captain *John Fawn*, from *Hull*, in *January* 1769.

FEILD & CALL.

GREEN SPRING, *March* 5, 1770.

RUN away from the eſtate of the Hon. *Philip Ludwell*, Eſq; in *James City* county, ſome time in *January* laſt, a likely *Virginia* born Negro man named PHIL, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and clothed in the uſual manner of labouring Negroes. It is probable he may go into the *Northern Neck*, as he formerly belonged to the eſtate of Col. *Charles Grymes*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to me, or confines him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward, beſides the allowance by law.

CARY WILKINSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt *September*, a young Negro fellow named CHESHIRE, who has a large ſcar on his left cheek, plays on the fiddle, and is well known to thoſe who go in the river craft. He has often impoſed on people for a freeman.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and delivers him to me at *Bermuda Hundred*, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward.

March 2, 1770. JOHN HYLTON.

To be SOLD, *next* Hanover April *court, and may be entered upon immediately,*

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, in *King William* county, ſix miles above *Aylett*'s warehouſe, containing 850 acres or upwards, whereon is a large dwelling-houſe, and other outhouſes ſuitable for a family, and fine apple and peach orchards. The plantation is in good order for cropping, with a new built barn, *&c.* and is extreme good land for tobacco and wheat. Two thirds of the money to be paid down, and the remainder in *October* next.

JEFFERY GRISLEY.

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N. B. The above plantation may be purchaſed privately before the day of ſale.

THE executors of Colonel CARTER, late of *Clive*, hereby deſire to give notice that the lands upon *Broad* run and *Kettle* run, in the counties of *Fauquier* and *Prince William*, appertaining to that Gentleman's eſtate, will be expoſed to ſale, on *Tueſday* the 15th of *May* next, for ready money, to the higheſt bidders, for the ſeveral lots into which thoſe lands will be laid off. Their value and convenience have been ſufficiently ſet forth in a former advertiſement for this purpoſe, and it is preſumed every perſon intending to purchaſe has long before this time made himſelf ſufficiently acquainted with their goodneſs. They contain upwards of 12,000 acres. The ſale to begin at Captain *George Nevill*'s, in the county of *Fauquier*, and continue until the lots are all ſold. Tdſ.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— **** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.